

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPICIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1851.

NO. 10.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Thursday the 17th of January next, At 12 o'clock p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas,

A TRACT OF LAND.

Containing 140 Acres, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Dillner, Isaac Jacobs, John Jacobs and others, containing 140 ACRES, more or less. About 110 Acres are cleared, of which about 5 Acres are Meadow, and the residue in good thriving Timber. The improvements are a two-story

BRICK HOUSE.

with a Brick Kitchen attached to it, large Stone Bank Barn, Wagon-shed and Corn-cris, Tenant-house, Spring-house and Shop, and other out-buildings; a spring of good water near the kitchen door, and several other springs on the premises; also two good Orchards of Fruit Trees on the premises—Said land taken in execution as the property of Francis Green.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

On the 17th inst. of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DENVER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 12th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and JAMES M. DRYER and SAMUEL R. REVELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 20th day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1850.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTER PERPETUAL

Guarantee Capital, \$75,000.

Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives:

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to \$50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

J. W. WILSON, Secy.

For pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ.

Dr. CHARLES HORNBY, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a new and full supply of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

of all kinds, prices, and styles, which will be sold cheap. Remember his Store for procuring the best of the two extremes—the head and the feet—two doors below the Post Office. My stock is the largest and best selected ever opened in this market. Call and see.

W. W. FANTON.

Oct. 7.

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of M. S. G. KILLICK, will be opened on Monday the 15th of September, and continue in two sessions of six months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS—Ten Dollars per session of six months, with extra charges for Languages, Drawing and Fancy work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session, and no Abolitions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

References to

Rev. Dr. Knapp, John B. M. Thayer,

Rev. Dr. Schmeidler, Robert C. Harper,

Rev. Dr. Baugher, Dr. D. H. Hoyer,

Rev. Dr. Johnston, Hon. M. McClen,

Professor Jacobs, J. A. Thompson,

Professor Steever, J. B. Snager,

Dr. D. Gilbert, D. M. Fetter.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

Inquire at this Office

[Nov. 18]

Choice Poetry.

TEMPLES NOT MADE WITH HANDS.

"Thy not in temples made with hands
The great Creator dwells,
But on the mountain top he stands,
And in the lofty hills;
Wherever fervent prayer is heard,
He stands, recording every word;
In fields, on mountains, every where;
He never fails to answer prayer.

Ye—in the poor man's lonely stall,
And in the prisoners' cells,
And in the rich man's lofty hall,
The great Creator dwells;
Where two or three are joined in prayer,
His presence fills the house is there;
Who ever calls the Father in prayer,
Is His peculiar dwelling-place.

Think you that temples built of stone,
And blest'd by priestly hands,
Are more peculiarly His own,
More reverent demand?
Go to thy closet. Shut the door,
And all thy mercies ponder o'er;
Thine all-prevailing God is there;
He loves to answer secret prayer.

The temple thy Creator owns,
That temple is the heart;
No towering pile of costly stones,
Nor any work of art;
The cloud-capped spire that points on high,
May draw the lightning from the sky;
But 'tis the humble, modest flower,
That drinks in the refreshing shower;
And in return for favor given,
It breathes its fragrance back to Heaven.

Some climb to Parnassus' surly stränge;
We bow to no created things:
One God we worship; one alone;
Earth is His footstool—Heaven His throne.

Miscellaneous.

From the New England Galaxy.

HUMAN LIFE.

OR, THE FIRST AND LAST MINUTE.

Minutes pass. The anxious husband paces across his study. He is a father; a man child is born unto him. Minutes pass. The child has been blessed by a parent, whom it cannot recognize, and pressed to that bosom to which instinct alone guides it for a sustenance; the young wife, too, has faintly answered to a husband's question, and felt his warm kiss on her forehead.

Hours pass. The low moanings from the closely covered cradle, tell of the first wail of the infant occupant. The quiet tread of the nurse speaks of sufferings around her; while her glad countenance says that the very suffering which she is trying to alleviate is a source of joy, and the nameless articles which, from time to time, she arranges on the hearth, tell of a new claimant for the courtesies and attentions of those who have progressed further on the pathway of existence.

Days pass. Visitors are thronging the chamber; and the mother, pale and interesting after her recent illness, is receiving their congratulations and listening proudly to their praises of the little treasure, which lies asleep in its rocking bed at her feet. The scene shifts, and the father is there with her alone, as the twilight deepens around them, while they are planning the future destiny of their child.

Weeks pass. The eyes of the young mother are sparkling with health, and the rose blooms again on her cheek, and the cares of pleasure and home engage her attention, and the father is once more mingling with the world; yet they find many opportunities each day to visit the young incubator of life, to watch over his dreamless slumbers—to trace each other's looks in his countenance, and to ponder upon the felicity, of which he is the bearer to them.

Months pass. The cradle is deserted.—But the chamber floor is strewn with playthings, and there is a little loitering among them, whose half-lit words, and hearty laugh, and sunny countenance, tell you that the entrance of life is over a pathway of flowers. The cradle is empty, but the last prayers of the parents are uttered over the small crib, which stands by their own bedside, and their latest attention is given to the peaceful breathing of the occupant.

Years pass. Childhood has strengthened into boyhood, and boyhood has gambled along into manhood. Old connections are broken—parents are sleeping in their graves—in intimacies are formed—a new home is about him; new cares distract him. He is a struggling man, and the business of life, or resting from it with those whom he has chosen from his own generation. Time is beginning to wrinkle his forehead, and thought has faded his looks of their gayety, and study has dimmed his eyes. Those who had begun life after he had grown up, are fast crowding him out of it, and there are many clamors upon his industry and love, for protection and support.

Years pass. His own children have become men, and are quitting him, as he also quitted the home of his fathers. His steps have lost their elasticity—his hand has become familiar with his cane, to which he is obliged to trust in his walks. He has left the battle which fatigued him. He looks anxiously in each day's papers among the deaths—and then prunders over the name of an old friend, and tries to persuade himself that he is younger, and stronger, and has a better hold upon life than any of his contemporaries.

Months pass. He gradually diminishes the circle of his activity. He dislikes to go abroad, where he finds so many new faces, and he grieves to meet his former companions, after a short absence; they seem to have grown so old and infirm. Quiet enjoyments only are relished—a little conversation about old times—a sober game at whist—a religious treatise and his early bed, form for him the sum total of his pleasures.

Weeks pass. Infirmary keeps him in his chamber. His walks are limited to the space between his easy chair and his bed. His swollen limbs are wrapped in flannels. His sight is failing—his ears refuse their duty, and his cup is but half filled. Since, otherwise, his shaken hand cannot carry it to his shrunken lips, without spilling its contents. His powers are weakened—his faculties are blunted—his strength is lost.

Days pass. His memory is failing—he talks, but cannot be understood—he asks questions, but they relate to the transactions of a former generation—he speaks of occurrences, but the recollection of no one around him can go back to their scenes—he seems to commune with comrades, but when he names them, it is found that the waters of time and oblivion have long covered their tombs.

Hours pass. The taper grows dimmer and dimmer—the machinery moves more and more slowly—the sands are fewer as they measure the allotted span. The motion of those about him is unheeded or become a vexation. Each fresh inquiry after his health is a knell. The springs of life can no longer force on its wheels—the "silver cord" is fast untwisting—the pitcher is broken at the fountain—and time is a burthen. His children are about him, but he does not recognize them. The circle is completed. The course is run—and utter darkness brings the cold damp, which ushers in the night of death.

Minutes pass. His breathing grows softer and slower—his pulse beats fainter and feebler. Those around him are listening, but cannot tell when they cease. The embers are burnt out, and the blaze flashes not before it expires. His "three scores and ten" are numbered. Human life is "finis-hed."

Metals of the United States.

Iron is the most abundant metallic mineral our country affords. Its value is ten times the value of gold and silver, and one half the value of all the metals produced in the United States. Iron is found in every State of the Union.

The most valuable mine is one in Salisbury, Conn., which yields 3,000 tons annually. The mines in Duchess and Columbia counties, in the State of New York, produce annually 20,000 tons of ore; Essex county, 15,000 tons; Clinton, 3,000; Franklin, 600; St. Lawrence, 2,000; amounting in all to more than \$500,000. The value of the iron produced in the United States in 1835, was \$5,000,000; in 1837, \$7,700,000. In Ohio 1200 square miles are underlaid with iron.

A region explored in 1838 would furnish iron sixty-one miles long and six miles wide; a square would yield 3,000,000 tons of pig iron, so that this district would contain 1,000,000,000 tons. By taking from this region 400,000 tons annually, (a larger quantity than England produced previous to 1829,) it would last 2700 years! As long a distance certainly as any man looks ahead! The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and Virginia possess inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. In Tennessee, 100,000 tons are annually manufactured. Notwithstanding our great iron resources, more than one-half our cutlery, hardware, railroad iron, &c., is still imported from Great Britain.

It is supposed by geologists that our own mines will be equal to the demand, and that our mines will yet be more profitable than the mines of Brazil and Columbia.

The most extensive lead mines in the world are in Missouri, where the lead region is seventy miles long by fifty wide. These mines, in 1826, produced 7,500,000 tons, and the whole produce of the United States was 8,392,105.

It has been estimated that the quantity of iron required in England, for railroads, &c., for the current year, will be about 1,200,000 tons, which it is supposed, will be equal to all that country will produce.

The quantity of lead manufactured in the United States in 1828, was 12,311,730 pounds; in 1829, 14,541,310 pounds; in 1832, 8,392,105; and in 1832, 4,281,867 pounds.

The copper trade, until within a year or two, has not been of much importance, as the result of the efforts made were not such as to justify any great operations. But it now appears to be attracting a good deal of attention. Whether the demand for copper stock is a fair index to the value of the copper regions, remains to be seen.

It is estimated that the quantity of iron produced in the United States in 1845 was 9,119,100 tons, valued at \$33,940,500.

A Hint for the Young.—The Rev. Sidney Smith, in one of his ablest Essays, says: "I know of no principle which it is of more importance to fix in the habits of young people, than that of the most determined resistance to the encroachments of ridicule.

Give not up to the world, nor to the ridicule with which the world enforces its dominion over every trifling question of manner and appearance. Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the perils of ridicule. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly, as a man who wears a suit of his own in his bosom, and does not wait till it shall be breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Let men call you mean, if you know you are just; hypocritical, if you are honestly religious; pusillanimous, if you feel you are firm. Resistance soon converts unprincipled wit into sincere respect; and no after time can tear from you those feelings which every man carries within him who made a noble and successful exertion in a virtuous cause."

Horseback Riding in Madeira.—The Hon. John A. Dix, in his recent work, "A Winter in Madeira," gives an amusing account of horseback riding at Funchal. For 30 cents an hour a fine horse can be hired at any lively stable, together with a man as attendant, who follows on foot; and when you desire to ride fast he catches the hind of your horse's tail and is drawn along. In this way he prevents you from running away from him. Mr. Dix says that the horses soon become accustomed to these human appendages, and that the fellows have a way of making the horse go fast or slow, as they desire, in spite of the rider. Mr. Dix says, that for ladies, this association of horse and driver is a great convenience. They need no other attendant. He is always ready to render any assistance; if the horse loses a shoe he has a hammer and nails in his pocket to replace it. It is not easy to fancy a more ludicrous spectacle than a lady riding through the city at full gallop with a man hanging to the tail of her horse; but each seems as if hourly occurrence in Funchal, and the eye soon becomes accustomed to them.

Napoleon could write fourteen pages in a minute; unfortunately, however, each page consisted of eight blots and a splat. Some of his lines to Maria Louisa appear to have been scattered over the paper by the explosion of a bombshell.

An honest and virtuous man may sometimes be unjustly suspected, and the breath of the slanderer may tarnish for a moment an innocent reputation, but the right side comes up sooner or later, and truth triumphs.

Origin of Thanksgiving Day. When New England was first planted, the settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is necessarily the case when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent sets of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation, and discourse on the subject of their difficulties, kept their minds gloomy and discontented, and like the children of Israel, were many disposed to return to the land which persecution determined them to abandon.

At length when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense rose, and remarked, that the increasing misery they suffered, and mourning which they had so often wailed Heaven with their complaints, was not so great as might have been expected, and were diminishing every day as they drew strength from the earth to reward their labors, and to furnish liberally for the sustenance of the sea and rivers were full of fish, the air sweet, the climate wholesome; above all they were in the enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious. He therefore thought, that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable as tending to make them more contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if instead of a fast, they should proclaim a thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and from that day to this, they have in every year observed circumstances of public happiness sufficient to furnish employment for a thanksgiving day.

In 1848 thirty thousand persons were arraigned in England for criminal offences, nearly nine-tenths of whom were illiterate; a tenth only could read and write; and but 1 out of 50,000 had received an education of the higher kind.

Stung by a Wasp. One very sultry summer afternoon, in a somewhat dilapidated country church in the State of —, a young clergyman was preaching to a large and very respectable congregation. At the side of the pulpit, upon the bench next the wall, (for benches supplied the place of pews) sat a young man whose tightly fitting coat, red vest, and dandified appearance. Immediately in front of him sat an elderly gentleman, neatly dressed in black, with a white cravat tied in the most becoming fashion round his neck.

Learning his chin upon his gold-headed cane, he appeared to listen to the discourse with marked attention. Not so, however, the young man behind. Reeling his head against the wall, he was soon in the enjoyment of a comfortable nap, with his mouth stretched widely open. So it happened, as is common in old wooden buildings, that a wasp in its rambling flight frequently struck itself against the ceiling, and would then fall in a straight line towards the floor.

Unluckily for the dreams of our sleeper, one of these falls brought the insect into his mouth. As a natural result, the jaws were instantly closed upon it, when, as was equally natural, it ran its weapon of defence into the sleeper's tongue.

"Ugh! Oh! Sp—sp—sp—ugh! oh!" was the sudden exclamation, as the young man bounded forward, his head butting the back of the staid old gentleman before him, who, having no knowledge of the cause, deemed the stroke an assault upon him by a half-drunken rascal. Immediately collaring the offender, he brought his gold-headed cane to bear upon his head and shoulders, exclaiming:

"Here, here, what do you mean, sir?—How dare you?"

"Ugh! Oh! Sp—sp—oh!" was the only response.

"So you not only strike, but you spit at me to boot, you villain!" cried the old gentleman, plying his cane more vigorously.

"Oh! ugh! Sp—sp—I couldn't—sp—sp—ugh!" was all the other could articulate.

With a look towards the pulpit that was indescribably comic, the excited old gentleman, not exactly knowing what he said, cried out:

"Here, Mr. —, if you allow such doings in your church, I'll never come here again."

This was too much for the preacher's risible faculties to bear—for he had witnessed the whole scene—so, taking advantage of the confusion that prevailed, he sat down and laughed heartily.

The congregation dispersed without much regard to decorum, but it was long before the excited gentleman could be pacified, or the young man collect his scattered thoughts.

Profane and Vulgar Language.

Swearing, which formerly pervaded every rank of society, is now to be chiefly found in a very low and uneducated class; it is, in fact, a vulgar and proscribed mode of speech. Nevertheless, it is still used occasionally by persons of no humble rank, especially by the young, though chiefly for the purpose of giving an emphasis to speech, or perhaps simply to give token of a redundancy of spirits, and a high state of excitement. To those who are guilty of it for these reasons, it is only necessary to point out, that no well-informed person can be at the least lost, with the genuine words of the English language, to express all legitimate ideas and feelings, and that to use either profane or slang words, is at the least, the indication of a low taste and inferior understanding. A direct, pure, manly use of our native language, is an object which all may cultivate in a greater or less degree; and we have invariably observed, through life, that the most virtuous persons are the most exempt from the use of mean and ridiculous phrasology and monkey tricks of all kinds.

The Albany Dutchman says:—"We wonder if there is any greater pleasure in the world, than that which a young husband and wife experience when they eat their first dinner from their own mahogany, on the first day they commence housekeeping? We expect not."

No great pleasure if they are placed in the predicament in which a young friend once found himself. She intended to have a very nice roast for dinner, and a delicate pudding of some sort; but alas! being ignorant of experimental cooking, and depending upon the book, she made a great many mistakes in the management of her meat, one part of which was burnt to cinder, and all of which was badly basted, floating in a mass of greasy water. The gravy was full of lumps and tasteless, the pudding little better; and to crown all, her "mahogany," real mahogany too, which she foolishly set out for show, instead of the humbler pine table, displayed a broad white blotch upon its polished surface, after the meal, in consequence of the young housewife's thoughtless placing the hot dish upon it, without any protection beneath. She was mortified, and her husband annoyed. So much for a defective household education.

It would be well if all who commence like our young friend, met with equal success; for, determined to excel as a housewife, she spared no pains to attain to perfection, and she is now a most excellent cook, manager, indeed all that a husband could wish.—*Old Dutchman.*

Every body does not admire her. So there now! One of our friends told us she was a pretty singer, and we thought of the dandy who pronounced the Falls of Niagara "nice!" Another told us he saw nothing remarkable in her performances, and we thought of another visitor to the same great waterfall, an honest Siberian, who came far to see the stupendous sight; but, while he gazed upon it a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen, to which he replied:—"Niver a bit, niver a bit. Sure, its no wonder at all that the water should fall down there, for I'd like to know what could hinder it; but its mighty queer, though I'm thinking, how the devil it ever got up."

There is nothing shocks the sense of propriety of even those who are sometimes profane, more than hearing men use vile and wicked language in the street. Men whose mouths are full should get alone in some corner and swear to their heart's content, instead of outraging decency by doing it in public.

Where have you been? asked a grandmother of a pet boy as he appeared at the door after an undue absence. "Why," said the young rascal, "I fell into the river this morning, and couldn't get home before."

"Dear me!" said the old lady, feeling for her specs, "you got your feet wet, didn't you?" And she hurried off for a pair of dry socks.

Smart Boy.—A youngster who had commenced the study of natural philosophy, was one day asked to mention the properties of heat, to which he replied—

"The chief property of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

"Very good." Can you give me a familiar example?

"Yes, sir. In summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while in winter, when the day is cold, it becomes very short."

A boy, just beginning to read a Congressional news, asked his father if the members of Congress were all of and dumb? He thought they were, because they made so many motions.

A fellow in Albany is going to get his life insured, so that when he dies he can have something to live on, and not be dependent on the old charities of the world, as he once was.

The reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man would have others make a beginning, and never think of himself.

It is not infrequently the case, that when we have attained the thing we had intensely longed for, we find ourselves disappointed, or at least much deceived in the amount of happiness we had anticipated; and, on the other hand, that the circumstance which we had dreamed for years, when it arrives, has frequently been found to have lost all the misery we had in our ideas connected with it.

The time to buy a thing is when you really need it, cannot well do without it, can buy to good advantage, make it profitable, and have the money to spare to pay for it.

Extraordinary Fidelity of a Slave.—A man servant named Emanuel Boykin, belonging to Messrs. Ferguson & Milhido, of this city, entered on board the frigate Brandywine as Captain's steward, on her departure from this port for the Brazil station, having the permission of his owners to appropriate a portion of his pay during the cruise to the purchase of his freedom. Previous to sailing he left his allotment ticket with the Navy Agent, with instructions to hand over the amount to which it entitled him to his owners.

The ship was absent about three years, during which period Emanuel conducted himself with so much propriety and fidelity that he became a general favorite among the officers, and the captain considered himself fortunate in having so faithful and valuable a servant. On the return of the ship to New York, Emanuel found himself entitled to upwards of four hundred dollars.—Here was a fine opportunity for him to have availed himself of the moral doctrine of the abolitionists, and embraced such freedom as they offered. He was, to all intents and purposes, a free man; and with the handsome outfit of four or five hundred dollars, which was his, and nobody else had a right to claim it. But his morality was not that of the abolitionists; he had a conscience, and a sense of moral character, and an honesty of purpose, far different from the hypocritical huckstering and trickery of the abolitionists, who steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. He knew that he justly owed his owners \$800 more than the allotment ticket called for; and happen what might, he was resolved to see them and pay it in person. Unwilling to risk so large a sum about his person, he left it remain in the purser's hands, and took his receipt for it. His next step was to engage his passage on to Norfolk; but the master declining to receive him, he waited several days for the next vessel, in which he embarked, and after a passage of ten days was landed in Norfolk, when he proceeded forthwith to the counting house of Ferguson & Milhido, gave them the purser's receipt, and as soon as it could be done was fully invested with a certificate of emancipation.

It is a pleasure to contemplate an instance of moral elevation like this, in humble life, and in the very midst of a community, thousands of whom would not only have persuaded him to play the part of the rogue, but hugged him to their bosoms if he had done so of his own accord.—*Norfolk Herald.*

New Brunswick.—There are six feet of snow in some parts of the province, and eight feet in others, rendering the travelling almost impossible. The winter is the severest that has been known for several years.

Mortality of New York City.—The number of deaths in New York City in the past five years is as follows: 1845, 10,851; 1846, 11,076; 1847, 15,499; 1848, 15,919; 1849, 23,775; 1850, 16,534.

Curious Recovery.—Dr. Feuner's Medical Reports record a case of cholera, which occurred in a company of California emigrants on the Rio Grande, in March last, in which the sufferer took no medicine; but being accused of theft, his companions, who held him prisoner, left him exposed and shelterless, and gave him nothing of any kind except some water and a bottle of claret, which he finished at a draught, and strangely enough, he immediately began to recover, and finally got well.

To Prevent the Nails growing down into the Toes.—This is a very troublesome and sometimes dangerous thing, for I know an instance of a toe's having to be amputated in consequence. But the cure is very simple. Take a sharp pointed knife and cut a little furrow all along the top of the nail lengthwise. As it fills up scrape it out again. This will cause the nail to contract at the top and so loosen its hold from the flesh. Persevere until the difficulty is entirely overcome.

The greatest objection to smart children is, that when they commence having whiskers, they leave off having brains.—Boys that are philosophers at six years of age, are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children along, you get so much into their heads, that they become cracked in order to hold it.

Hypocrisy and masking cost a good deal of trouble and watching, and with all the anxiety and vigilance that are bestowed, are generally detected. The way, according to Socrates, to obtain a good reputation, is to be what you desire to appear. Socrates says that men should be what they seem.

Every man ought to aim at eminence—not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interfering others in the same felicity.

There is no man, let him be as wise as he may, who knows what circumstances are calculated to make him really happy.

Young ladies are like arrows—they are all in a quiver when the wax comes, and can't go off without them.

The lady whose dress was too dirty to wear, and not dirty enough to be washed, had a matter of serious import to decide.

A Yankee editor remarked, in a polemical article, that though he would not call his opponent a liar, he must say, that if the gentleman had intended to state what was utterly false, he had been remarkably successful in his attempt.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of a writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John M'Henry, Daniel Lunge-necker, and others, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two and a half story

LOG HOUSE, and a frame Stable weatherboarded; a well of water near the door, an Orchard of Apple and Peach-trees; also, a **COPPER MINE** on the premises—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Ue and Gertrude Ue.

Also, at the same time and place,

In pursuance of a Writ of Fieri Facias,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Kettler, Daniel Pickett, Nathaniel Griest and others, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, on which is erected one two-story

LOG HOUSE, an excellent Orchard, containing a variety of choice Fruit, a well of excellent water near the dwelling. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and has been well tilled—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Creamer, Executor of John Creamer, deceased.

—ALSO—

On Thursday the 18th of January next,

At 12 o'clock, a.m., on the premises, in pursuance of a Writ of Vendition Exponas.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Dellone, Isaac Jacobs, John Jacobs and others, containing 149 ACRES, more or less. About 110 Acres are cleared, of which about 5 Acres are Meadow, and the residue in good thriving Timber. The improvements are a two-story

BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Kitchen attached to it, large Stone Bank Barn, Wagon-shed and Corn crib, Tenant house, Spring house and shop, and other Out buildings; a spring of good water near the kitchen door, and several other springs on the premises; also two good Orchards of Fruit Trees on the premises—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis Goetz.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.
Dec. 23, 1850.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Harrisburg, Pa.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Guarantee Capital, \$75,000.
Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives:

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi annually or quarterly; or when they amount to \$50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

J. W. WILSON, Secy.
Dr. Pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.
June 24.

MERRY'S MUSEUM,
EDITED BY
S. G. GODDICH, ESQ.,
THE DISTINGUISHED EDITOR OF
Peter Parley's Tales, &c., &c.

THIS popular monthly is now in the tenth year of its publication, and its merits are too well known to require extended notice. Being the oldest, it is intended to still over be the best work of the kind. As evidence of approval from a discerning public, more than 12,000 copies are now issued. Each number contains at least thirty-two pages of choice reading, and numerous Engravings.

Agents of the work are to be found in the formation of character; establish good principles; cultivate right feelings; promote correct habits; and store the mind with useful knowledge.

Some of the leading features of the work are—History, Geography, General Natural History, Travels, Biography, &c., accompanied by lighter matter in the form of Tales, Sketches by Sea and Land, Narratives of Remarkable Occurrences, Anecdotes, Fables, Allegories, Poetry and Music.

The work is designed to be interesting not only for the moment, but to be of permanent value, and fit to form a part of every family library. Sets of Merry's Museum, of nine splendid volumes, in various styles of binding, always on hand.

Agents, carrying satisfactory credentials, will and profitably employment in circulating this work. Terms:—One dollar a year, in advance; one dollar and fifty cents at the end of the year. All orders and communications should be sent, post paid, to T. ALLEN & Co., 142 Nassau street, New York.

THE JEW'S CORNER ALWAYS AHEAD!
ARNOLD has just returned from the City of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected Stock of Goods ever before offered in Gettysburg.

PORTFOLIO—a fresh supply—for sale by
KELLER KURTZ.

Hand and for sale, a **FEW STOVES**, among which is a **Bartholomew Cook Stove**.
Oct. 7.

GUTHRIE'S Calicoes, Laces and Square Shawls; Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at
JEW CORNER.

STRAY HEIFER.
CAME in the farm of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, some time in September last.

Red Mooley Heifer, about 3 years old—very particular mark.

The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW EIGHAM.
Dec 2.

FRENCH, German, Domestic and Foreign Cloths, Cashmeres, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cloths, and Linens, for sale at the
JEW'S CORNER.

GENTLEMEN who may need a **superior GUNSMITH**, or even a **WEDDING SUIT** can be accommodated, to their advantage, by calling at
SAMSON'S.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of **JEWELRY**, on hand and for sale at
SAMSON'S.

GROCIERIES.
JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, of first quality. Call and get them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.
April 1.

IMPORTANT!

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

THE time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere, and the angry elements of "Old Boreas." You will therefore please bear in mind that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cash, One-price

Clothing & Variety Store, (immediately opposite the Bank) where you will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionably selected stock of **READY MADE CLOTHING** ever offered in the "Backwater County," and at such prices as cannot fail to please—the subscriber believing in the old motto, that a "mumble spondee is better than a slow dollar."

The one-price system will be strictly adhered to. My goods are marked at the lowest living profits, and the asking price is the price at which goods will be sold, and from which no abatement will in any instance be made, which is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition—believing it to be a much better system than that of the *grab game*, of asking enormous high prices and selling for just what you can get. My stock of clothing consists of Coats, Overcoats, Frock-coats, Dress coats, Sack-coats, of every description; Pantalons, of Cloth, Cassimere, Cassimere, and Broaden; Vests, of Satin, Cloth, Cassimere; Woollen Shirts and Drawers; Canton Flannel do., Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bosoms, suspenders—in short, every article that belongs to the Gentleman's Furnishing Room.

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment of clothing before making their purchases, and they will be convinced that it is the interest of every man who studies economy, to purchase his clothing at Samson's. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber would return his most profound thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor.

MARCUS SAMSON.
Gettysburg, Oct. 28.

COACH MATCHING.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, continues the **COACH MATCHING BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckenham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order.

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD S. FOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

EAGLE HOTEL, GETTYSBURG, PA.
[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and comfortable hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and is now and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and nothing will be left untended in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers, having been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.
JOHN L. LATE.
Oct. 15.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY.
THE high position which **SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE** has assumed in regard to its literary character, has, we believe, never been questioned. No American, and no European magazine has ever attained in its support a more accomplished corps of contributors. Minds of the highest order have, from the first, been employed to write for it. With a view, however, to draw forth the use of their readers, articles of still greater value have been procured, and the magazine has, in the present day, by literary contributions, to offer the sum of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS For Ten Price Articles; To be published monthly till the series is completed.

This offer is entirely different from the usual schemes, bearing the same name. These schemes, generally propose an apparently high price for a few stories, without putting any limit upon the length and claiming as extravagant a reward as a prize. Thus they do not under the appearance of liberality, are only intended to secure a large amount of material at a small price. Thus, also, their promoters do not their periodicals from month to month with stories of unmeasurable length, the author who will offer the longest story, being pretty sure to gain the prize. In our plan, on the contrary, the writers are limited as to space, and their articles, being as long as a magazine's length. We want the BEST articles, not the longest. Moreover all the pieces which do not gain a prize are returned to the author, unless otherwise requested. In our plan, the publisher offers to return to the author, at the end of the year, the sum of ten dollars for each story which is not selected for publication. Their object is to secure, besides their usual variety and excellence of matter, a series of monthly articles entirely superior to any that heretofore published in the magazine. Thus have determined to place their magazine, in respect to its literary character, beyond the reach of competition.

The pieces offered in competition must be presented by the first of April, 1851. They must be in prose, or in verse, or in a mixture of the two, according to the taste of the publisher. They must be of no other than general interest, must be of a character suited to attract the great mass of readers, must contain a meeting striking and likely to arrest attention, and must, moreover, be of moderate length, viz. about six or eight magazine pages.

In selecting from the articles offered, the proprietor will be governed by the decision of a committee of competent and disinterested judges, named by the publisher. The publisher will not be bound to publish any article which he deems unworthy after the decision of the committee, and each author will be paid for the month upon which his article will be marked accordingly, with the payment of the author in a sealed envelope, (which will not be opened till the award is determined) and must be addressed, post-paid, to

JOHN SARTAIN & CO., Philadelphia.

LAWNS, a new article, not to be surpassed in pattern, quality, or in cheapness, for sale at the Cheap Store of
ARM. ARNOLD.

NEW GOODS

Hamersly's Variety Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods just received at his Variety Store, on the North West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. The stock consists, in part, of

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, HONEY, TEAS, Spices of all kinds, salt, Fish, Oil, &c.; also the largest and best stock of

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE, ever offered in the place; also, **HARDWARE** and **FABRIC CULINARY**, (Coffee Mills, a large assortment of Cedar Ware such as Tubs, Buckets, Chains, &c.; Willow Baskets, of all sizes, Ladies' Travelling Baskets, Brushes, Brooms, Whisks, Confectionery and Fruits of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand a full supply of the best

FAMILY FLOUR, and different kinds of **FISH, HAM AND BACON,** Herring and Beans, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, with a large variety of Fancy Articles—all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash or country produce.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. HAMERSLY.
Oct. 7.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber acknowledges his indebtedness to his numerous friends for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received the

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS and is well prepared to execute all the latest styles in his line of business, with promptness, and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves.
J. H. SEELY.
Gettysburg, Sept. 9.

COOKING STOVES, COPPER KETTLES, TIN WARE, &c. &c.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand for sale at his OLD STAND in York street, nearly opposite Wadley Hotel, a large variety of

COPPER KETTLES, made of good materials by competent workmen, the sizes varying from two gallon to barrel Kettles, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. Also, an extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, which will be disposed of at rates as favorable for the purchaser as can be had at any other establishment in the country. HOUSE SPOUTING always attended to, as well as orders for any other work in his line.
ANDREW POLLEY.
Gettysburg, Sept. 9.

READER'S Ointment. Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral

FOR TUMORS, ULCERS, and all kind of SORES, it has NO EQUAL. RHEUMATISM—It removes, almost immediately, the inflammation and swelling, and the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

The following testimonial was given by the celebrated Dr. WOOTER BACH, the author of the great Medical work entitled, "The American Practice of Medicine and Family Physician," the distinguishing merits of which have been appreciated and recognized by some of the foremost of Europe.

Having been personally acquainted with the ingredients, which composed Mr. ALLEN'S Ointment, and having prescribed and tested it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying, or certifying that it is a valuable remedy, containing no mineral substance whatever; that it is a great cure, combined as they are, and as directed by the proprietor. It is not only harmless, but of great value being a truly remedial remedy of great power, and I cheerfully recommend it as a compound which has done much good, and which is adapted to the cure of a great variety of cases. Through I have never written a receipt for it, I have sold it in the sale of several medicines, (except for the truly honest, cured patients, and from a character of the proprietor of this Ointment, and the value of his discovery, obliges me to say thus much regarding it.

W. BACH, M. D.
New York, April 22, 1851.

PHILADELPHIA—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief to the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using Mr. Allen's Ointment for Scalds, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Tetter, Cuts, Burns, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Brachitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Discharge of the Spine, Head-ache, Asthma, Hoarseness, Ear-ache, Burns, Corps, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c. Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sore, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Scalded or Broken Breast, Tooth-ache, Zoster in the Face, &c., &c.

This Ointment is good for the part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

Call on Mr. Allen's Ointment will be genuine unless the name of John W. Allen is written upon the wrapper.

It is sold by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 25 North Third street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
Call on Mr. Allen's Ointment will be genuine unless the name of John W. Allen is written upon the wrapper.

It is sold by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

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TAVERN STAND

FOR SIZE.

THE subscriber has a large and comfortable Tavern Stand, situated in the town of Gettysburg, Pa., and known as the

"EAGLE HOTEL," now owned by J. L. Taylor. The property consists of a large and comfortable two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive Stables, and all other necessary Outbuildings together with a Lot of Ground and part of another.

Application may be made to Thomas G. Connor, Esq. No. 24 Pine street, Philadelphia, or to Daniel M. Smyer, or Robert Smith, Esqrs. in Gettysburg.

MARY ANN GREENWOLD.
Nov. 4.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
The Improved Double Oven LUBAC'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

TWO SIZES are now constantly kept for sale, in Gettysburg at the Tin Shop of A. W. FOLLER, and in LEBANON, at J. Hanks's Tavern. They are proven to be the best Stoves now in use, for Cooking, Baking, Roasting, and for Warming of

Rooms with less wood than any other Stove, and are the best in the market for the size of any room, m.b. They are warranted to take well in both ovens. Any person wanting these Stoves, delivered by leaving word at either of the above mentioned places, the proprietor will deliver them at a short notice as he intends doing the peddling principally himself. It is confident that he can give people the best Stoves at the lowest prices. There are already upwards of SIX HUNDRED of the Lubac's Stoves sold in York, Adams, and Carroll counties, within two years but not so many of the other improvements. The improvement now in the market is such that the lower oven is much easier heated and the holes are larger on the tops, to put on larger pots. We deem it unnecessary to say more about them but want people who are judges of Cooking Stoves to examine them thoroughly, and we are confident that they will find that they have advantages over any other Stove now in use and according to the quality and weight, than any that are offered to the public.

They are also kept for sale at the Proprietor's Store, near the Hotel, in York, Adams, and Carroll counties, within two years but not so many of the other improvements. The improvement now in the market is such that the lower oven is much easier heated and the holes are larger on the tops, to put on larger pots. We deem it unnecessary to say more about them but want people who are judges of Cooking Stoves to examine them thoroughly, and we are confident that they will find that they have advantages over any other Stove now in use and according to the quality and weight, than any that are offered to the public.

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GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 13th, 1851.

The Message of the Governor is an excellent one. His remarks upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Union, are clear and convincing, and must meet with general approval.

Rail Road to York.

A call for a meeting to take measures for constructing a Rail Road to York, will be found in our paper to-day. It is high time that our citizens were stirring themselves. The improvements going on around us will leave us "high and dry," unless we do something; and it would be well for all who feel an interest in the welfare of the County, to attend this meeting, and consult together upon the best mode of attaining what we all desire.

Among the early adventurers to California, was our young friend J. HARRISON KELLY, who formerly "stuck type" in the office of the "Sentinel." We received, a few evenings ago, several papers from him, published at Sacramento City, California, in which we find some dispatches from him as "Major 2d Brig. 1st Div. Cal. Mil." and Aid-de-camp to the General, giving an account of expeditions against the Indians who have been engaged in murders of the whites. He talks quite in *militeur*. He is a young man of mind and energy, and will be "something," or we are much mistaken in him.

Astonishing Growth!

We have been informed, upon credible authority, that an Apple-tree was raised from the bud, in one year's growth, on the farm of Mr. Henry Orner, in Menallen township, which measures at the present time 8 feet 1 inch, (the main stem,) and is 34 inches in circumference. This, says our correspondent, "is hard to beat in this part of the country."

The Reform Convention of Maryland has instructed a committee to inquire into the expediency of making a person killing another in a duel, guilty of murder, and to have his property confiscated to the support of his victim's family.

Hon. E. LOUIS LOWE, was inaugurated as Governor of Maryland, at Annapolis, on Monday last. His inaugural is rather a "queer one."

Mr. BARNWELL RHETT, Senator from South Carolina, in the room of John C. Calhoun, appeared in the Senate, on Monday, and actually, in the face of that august body, and of the world, took the oath to support the Constitution of the U. S. States! This, after his treasonable proceedings in the South! We hope, however, it is an evidence of returning reason and of a return to duty.

The Secretary of the Navy, has selected the splendid new frigate St. Lawrence—the finest vessel in our navy—to convey the contributions of citizens of the United States to the World's Fair.

A young woman, about 22 years of age, committed suicide in Pittsburg, on Friday last, by taking laudanum. Disappointed love is assigned as the cause. Young women are very foolish to do such things. If they would continue to live, they would soon find that there are yet as fine fishes in the sea as ever were caught.

The Countess Bathiany, the famed Hungarian heroine, who it is said, was beaten to death, during the war of Hungary, having been exposed naked to the sight of the mob, has arrived in Paris, where she has been received with much sympathy.

A new counterfeit note, on the Bank of Pittsburg, of the denomination of five dollars, has appeared. It is well calculated to deceive, though the vignettes are coarse. It is on the new plate, now in use.

Hon. Wm. C. PIERCE, formerly United States Senator, has so nearly recovered from his mental and physical prostration that he has consented to retain the Presidency of the University of South Carolina.

The papers at the North and East all announce the prevalence of very cold weather, and in many places accompanied with snow. At Albany the North River was so hard frozen over that teams were passing on the ice. The Lowell Courier says the snow on the Eastern and Western slope of the Green Mountains was, last week, from four to five feet deep on a level.

It is stated of Gen. Putnam that he planted in his native town in Windham county, a mile of apple trees in the highway, so that "the poor might have apples as well as the rich."

The New Minister to Austria.—Mr. McCurdy, late Lieut. Governor of Connecticut, and recently appointed minister to Austria, sailed in the Baltic, on Wednesday, for Vienna, via London and Paris. This would indicate that the recent passage at arms between Chevalier Hulsemann and the Hon. Daniel Webster has not had the effect of suspending diplomatic intercourse between the two countries.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Tuesday last, the Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg. There was a quorum present in both Houses.

In the Senate the whole day was spent in an unsuccessful effort to elect a Speaker—no one having a majority. On Wednesday, on the seventh ballot, Mr. MATTHIAS, Senator from Philadelphia, (Whig,) was elected. He was immediately conducted to the Chair, and after a short address was sworn in, as were the other members of the Senate.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, immediately proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and, on the first ballot, Mr. CRISSEN, of Bedford county, (dem.) was elected, receiving 50 votes, Geo. H. Hart, of Philadelphia, 37. The members were all sworn in.

On Wednesday, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of diminishing the number of Judicial Districts: of increasing the salaries of President Judges; and to appropriate the State into Judicial Districts accordingly.

Wm. Clark, of Westmoreland, was elected Clerk, receiving 69 votes, David Fleming, 38.

The election for U. S. Senator is to take place to-morrow, at Harrisburg, provided a choice can be effected. From forty to fifty individuals have been placed in nomination—so that there will be no difficulty in finding persons ready and willing to fill the office.

The Whigs of the Legislature held a caucus on Thursday evening, and nominated Wm. F. JOHNSON, our present able and efficient Governor, as their candidate for U. S. Senator. The Governor at once declined, declaring that he could not conscientiously abandon his present position, having pledged himself to the faithful performance of his duty as Governor. Night! And we wait him, too, as our next Governor!

There has been nothing done in Congress of importance during the past week.

A splendid entertainment was to be given at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, to Capt. Matthews, of the steamship City of Glasgow, the first of a line of steamers to run regularly from Europe to Philadelphia, and which arrived a few days since. Gov. Johnston, Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Hon. G. M. Dallas, the members of both branches of the Legislature, and many other distinguished gentlemen, were accepted invitations, and were to be present on the occasion. It was expected to be the most brilliant entertainment ever given in Philadelphia.

The site of the former Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, in Texas, has become a city, under the name of Brownsville, and like all American frontier towns, is rapidly growing in importance. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the first public building in the city was duly performed on the 10th ult. R. S. Leman, Esq., has recently been elected mayor of the city.

The population of the State of New Jersey, according to the census just completed, is 489,281, being an increase of thirty-one per cent. in the last ten years.

A grand scene occurred on Monday, at the New York railroad depot, Philadelphia. An enraged father pursued his runaway daughter, and had the latter arrested and taken before an Alderman on a charge of abduction.

The gentleman, who is highly respectable as well as wealthy, bore the insults heaped upon him very calmly, and at last, when asked what he had to say, handed the alderman a certificate of marriage, showing that he had become the husband of the young lady on Christmas Eve, when the ceremony was performed by the Rev. John L. Grant.

The Judicial State Convention of the Democratic party will be held at Reading, on the 6th of June next, the Central Committee having reconsidered the vote fixing on Harrisburg as the place of meeting. The two Democratic State Conventions will be held at Reading during the same week.

A Ray of Hope.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier thinks there is some prospect of a modification of the Tariff at the present session of Congress. The moderate recommendations of the President and Secretary, he thinks have made an impression upon the mind of Congress, and particularly in the Senate, where he says, "Mr. Benton has avowed his readiness to support a proper and fair modification, and several of the northernmost Senators seem disposed to abandon much of their ancient and ill-grounded hostility."

We trust this may be all true, and that while Congress is about it, it will do something of a substantial character for the Home Industry of the country.

Reduction of Tolls.

The Board of Canal Commissioners, after a thorough and careful examination of the subject in all its branches and relations, have adopted the important resolution of reducing the tolls on goods and merchandise carried on the State works between Philadelphia and Philadelphia, and framed accordingly a new schedule. The change is a substantial one. The general average of reduction on tolls is estimated at from twelve to fifteen per cent. The reduction on dry goods is computed to be nearly twenty-five percent.

Whig State Journal.

The first number of a new Whig paper at Harrisburg, made its appearance on Tuesday last. It is very handsomely printed, and its articles show that it will be well edited. It is published by Clyde & Co. It had been thought this paper was being started in opposition to Gov. Johnston, but this has been entirely contradicted by an article in the first number, which speaks strongly in favor of his re-election. We are pleased to see this, for, with Whigs generally, we should regret to see any disunion in our ranks. We extract the following from the article relative to Gov. Johnston:

"Wm. F. JOHNSON was the first Whig candidate for Governor who, in a fair, open field, defeated the combined forces of the opposition in Pennsylvania. We considered him then the most available man for this position, and in our humble way we cheerfully accorded him our support. In our opinion, he is at this moment the strongest man in the State who can be named for the next campaign. In the late contest, he did as becomes the candidate of the Whig party of Pennsylvania, taking the stump, moving from one section of the Commonwealth to another, addressing large assemblies of his fellow-citizens, displaying an eloquence and ability that fitted him for the charge committed to his custody. By his own personal exertions he contributed vastly to the triumph of the party in this State, and when the victory was won, not resting upon his laurels, he entered the field for the hero of Buena Vista. His administration has been a model of economy in the management of the public funds, the creation of a *sinking fund*, and consequent reduction of the State debt, have elevated the condition of the Commonwealth, and given bright promise for the future. When a dominant party in the Legislature attempted to silence the voice of a majority of the people, by the passage of an unjust apportionment bill, the Executive veto was boldly interposed to arrest their infamous work. This act extorted approbation from the more honest portion of the opposition, and received the unbounded applause of those whose rights and privileges it vindicated.

We are now rapidly approaching the period when the freemen of the Keystone will be called again to select their Chief Magistrate. We desire the re-nomination of Wm. F. JOHNSON, and express our pleasure that he has consented to be the candidate. In this contest, union and harmony of action are of vital importance to our success. A triumph, then, will place Pennsylvania and the country beyond the power of the Gophers and Vandals who would debase and destroy. With this union and harmony, we cannot fail to elect a Whig Governor, and thus occupy the vantage ground for the next Presidential election."

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The Murder Trial at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—Daniel Mackey was this afternoon convicted of murder in the second degree. Mackey, it will be recollected, stopped at the public house kept by the brothers Belthover, a short distance from the city, and obtained lodgings. During the night he arose and came near a murderous attack upon one of the brothers who was sleeping in the same room. The other brother, Melchior Belthover, was killed. The other brother, though badly wounded, recovered. The Judge, in charging the Jury, said that it was murder in the first degree. The plea of temporary insanity was set up. The prisoner was most ably defended by Hon. Charles Naylor, and James R. Kennedy.

Ship Blown up.—American Officers Killed.—On board the Portuguese Frigate, Donna Maria, which was blown up at Mexico, while celebrating the Queen's birthday, there were several officers of the U. S. ship, Marion, who were to have dined on board, and were it is supposed killed.

From Kingston, Jamaica. BOSFORD, Jan. 7.—Dates have been received here from Kingston, Jan. to Dec. 31. The Cholera has almost entirely disappeared. The deaths from that malady in Kingston, had reached six thousand.

Fatal Altercation at a Card Table. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—An altercation took place over a card table, last week, at Raymond, Miss., between Dr. Washington Rossman and Mr. Francis. The latter struck Rossman, who drew a bowie knife and killed him.

The London Press on President Fillmore's Message.—The Times says: "The last address of an Executive Chief presented to the world was that of Louis Napoleon, who only the other day was in lodgings in King Street, St. James', but who now, by the explosion of an elected King, presides over the fortunes of France. The address which this morning occupies so many of the columns is from Millard Fillmore, formerly a linen draper's shopman, and now, by the death of his superior, the Federal head of the United States of America. A century ago, in the days of Louis XV. and George II., the wildest imagination could not have shadowed two such documents, two such personages, and two such trains of events, as have placed them where they are. It was then somewhat less improbable that a number of British Colonies should win their independence and form a Federal Union, than that the grandson of a first existing ally in Corsica, should be the President of a French Republic, on the other hand, the whole a greater, a more comprehensive, and more significant marvel. The message of the French President seemed to exhibit him as healing the wounds and conjoining the cracks of an ancient and distracted monarchy, as allaying its tumults, and repairing its resources, and as much occupied in mending the past as in planning the future. The document now before us is eminently prospective and hopeful. It is full of new opportunities, creative energy, and expanding empire. The days of Washington, Franklin and Madison are already ancient in the annals of a Republic which, within five years, has established its now unshakable seat from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from ocean to ocean, and within three years has planted a wealthy and populous State on the shores of the Pacific."

Repeating Chart.—An amendment was unanimously adopted in the New Hampshire Convention, giving the Legislature power to alter or repeal all corporate charters. A resolution to put the amendments to the people separately has been adopted.

Just in Time.—On Saturday morning, a merchant of Boston heard of the loss of one of his ships. This loss put him in mind that another of his ships, then at sea, was but partially insured. He, therefore, that forenoon, went to an insurance office, and took out a policy for \$145,000 on a hurr. On Sunday the English steamer arrived, bringing the news of the loss of the second ship.

Shot Down.—The Hon. John M. Clayton has departed from Liverpool 1000 barrels of Irish oats for seed. They are heavier than ours, but will soon be deteriorated.

Prof. Johnson, of St. Louis, has discovered a new cholera, it is said, by which you can be rendered entirely insensible by fire. The process is stated to be very simple, and so simple, that the commonest farmer can be prepared with it.

School House Burnt.—On New Year's eve the small building situated a mile and a half from Westminster, Md., known as Cobb's Branch school house, was set on fire and burnt to the ground.

Counterfeits on the Harrisburg Bank.

Counterfeit \$5's of the *relic* issue, of the Harrisburg Bank, have just been discovered. They differ from the genuine in the fact that in the space between "relic" and the line above it is only half an inch, while in the latter there is an open space between the horns of the cow on the back ground, which is not in the counterfeit; the medallion heads on the right are indistinct; but those on the left are unusually good. There is in the genuine a space between the flower on the left hand and the line of small FIVE—FIVE. In the counterfeit the flower touches both above and below. The signature of the clerk is stiff.

Revenue Commissioner.—The State Treasurer has fixed upon Wednesday, the 26th day of February next, for the meeting of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, at Harrisburg. The President Judge of each district of the State, appoints the Commissioner.

A Tragical Affair.

Men Shot by a Woman.—We learn from the Marion (Mo.) Commonwealth, that, on the night of the 24th ult., a man by the name of R. J. Morse was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. Sarah Ann Stillman, the wife of John A. Stillman, who is by trade a painter. Morse was a carpenter, and leaves a wife and four children. The Commonwealth says:

Mr. Stillman resided in a small house near the walls of the new Female Seminary building, now in the course of erection in Marion. Morse had been at work on the new building. Mr. Stillman was absent, while his wife and three small children were left at home by themselves. The report of the gun aroused the neighbors—who upon repairing to the spot, found the gun of Mr. Stillman lying on the floor, with one barrel empty, a hole through a pane of glass, and Morse on the outside dead, with a shocking wound over the right eye, his face blackened with powder, and his brains literally "blown out."

It is truly a tragical affair. Mrs. Stillman is a small and very delicate female, and we are sure that she must have believed her honor, and perhaps her life, in great peril, before she could have been induced to take a gun even into her hands. So fearfully alarmed was she, that she fled from the house in her night dress, after firing the gun, leaving her children, where they were found and conveyed to her at the neighbor's where she had taken refuge.

We learn from a private source that great excitement prevailed the next day, and that public opinion fully justified Mrs. Stillman.

Bloody Tragedy.—Mr. Funk, a cattle dealer, in McLean county, Illinois, on the 9th ult., left home, with his son, taking a considerable amount of money, to buy cattle for the Chicago market. He was overtaken and attacked by three men. He shot one dead, and wounded another. The third fired and killed him. His son, who had been detained on the road, arrived soon after the death of his father, and had a confession from the wounded robber, of the whole affair. The son killed him immediately afterward, and started in quest of the third robber and murderer.

Rascality.—A day or two since, as Mr. Edward Wright, of Pennsylvania, was driving his team along the Hookstown road, he was accosted by two men of rather respectable appearance, one of whom asked if he would carry a box from his store on Pennsylvania avenue, to Westminster, Md., adding that he would pay cash freight, which was agreed to. He then introduced the other man, and said that he had a splendid gold watch for sale cheap, adding that he had no money about him, else he would buy it himself. Wright saw the glittering jewel exposed, and jumping from his vehicle at once counted out the sum demanded for it, "only forty dollars," in genuine currency. Shortly after, however, the precious time-piece was examined by a dealer, who said it was worth two dollars of any man's money, as it was a large sized galvanized copper watch. The rogue have not yet been arrested.—Sun.

The Cholera.—What a strange career this mysterious visitant has run, the two years past, on this continent and the islands adjacent! First it ravaged the United States and Canada—passing away almost as rapidly as it came. All last summer nothing was heard of it, save in the interior of Mexico. Now it descends upon the West Indies, and goes round to California, with death and desolation in its track. Its victims every where have been many, but, in proportion to population, no where so numerous, we think, as in the Island of Jamaica.

Editors Getting Born.—The Speaker of the Massachusetts Senate, Mr. Henry Wilson, was lately elected of the Boston Republican. The Clerk of the Senate, Chancery L. Knapp, was editor of the Lowell American. The Clerk of the House, Lewis Joselyn, was formerly editor of the Bay State Democrat, published in Boston, and is now editor of the Bay State, published in Lynn. All these men possess talents of a high order, and are understood to be men of correct habits; what in the done could have knocked them down so suddenly is more than we shall attempt to guess. Possibly disappointment in love affairs may be at the bottom of it.

Just in Time.—On Saturday morning, a merchant of Boston heard of the loss of one of his ships. This loss put him in mind that another of his ships, then at sea, was but partially insured. He, therefore, that forenoon, went to an insurance office, and took out a policy for \$145,000 on a hurr. On Sunday the English steamer arrived, bringing the news of the loss of the second ship.

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Latest from California.

The Georgia has arrived at New York from Chicago, bringing San Francisco dates to the 1st December, being two weeks later than those previously received. She brings 540 passengers and \$200,000 in gold. She reports that the Oregon and Republic had arrived at Panama, having between them five millions of gold!

The cholera was still prevailing in various quarters of California. At Sacramento City it had been very fatal.

The rainy season had commenced in earnest on the 10th November. Many of the miners had prepared to winter in the mountains.

Arrival of the Crescent City.—More Gold.—New York, Jan. 7.—The steamer Crescent City has arrived here. She left Chicago on the 27th ult., and Kingston 31st. She brings 400 passengers and one million and a half of gold dust on freight; also, a large amount in the hands of passengers.

The specie train for the Crescent City was attacked on the Isthmus by sixteen men, (not Americans,) and robbed of one hundred thousand dollars. The robbers took the train into the woods. The money, however, was finally recovered, excepting about six thousand dollars. Two of the robbers were taken prisoners, one of them badly wounded.

The Washington Journal.—In aid of this work, the Chickasaw Indians have, in council, contributed \$200. During the discussion of the matter, it was stated by the members that the Nation had never shed the blood of white men in war, and that they venerated the memory of Washington as much as their white brethren.

We have a heavy paper bill to meet by the middle of January—and, are, therefore, under the necessity of calling upon those indebted to us to lend assistance in the matter. We have a very large amount due us, that ought to have been paid ere this. If we get but a small portion of it, we will be enabled to meet our engagements. We hope our friends will attend to this in the coming two or three weeks, and furnish us with some of the "needful." Money can be transmitted to us by mail, at our risk, where no other opportunity offers.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper and the offices of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His office is—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 00 to 4 50
Wheat,	98 to 1 02
Rye,	65 to 70
Corn,	58 to 61
Oats,	40 to 42
Bar Cattle,	4 00 to 6 75

Married.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOSEPH FRANK, to Miss LUDIA ANN WESTZ—both of Franklin county.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. GEORGE DART, to Miss CATHERINE HOFFMAN—both of this county.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. WM. HAFER, to Miss ANNA M. E. JONES—both of this county.

Died.

On the 9th inst., after a short illness, in the 8th year of his age, Capt. Wm. THOMPSON, of Freedom township, formerly of Stratford, a Native Elder in the Associate Reformed Congregation of Gettysburg and Hill—a warm friend to all acquainted with him.

On the 1st inst., in Smiling Valley, Blair county, Pa., Mr. JAMES WILSON, (of Charles), formerly of this county, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 1st inst., Mr. CORNELL SMITH, of this county, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 3d inst., Mr. JAMES DAVIN STAGLE, of Oxford township, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 4th inst., near Littlestown, Mr. LEVI BARR, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 2d inst., Mr. CORNELL SMITH, of Oxford township, aged 29 years 3 months and 1 day.

On the 4th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER BARR, of Cumberland township, aged about 70 years.

WAKE UP!
CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.
RAILROAD MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams County, and all others interested in the construction of a Rail Road from Gettysburg to York, are requested to meet at the Court House in Gettysburg, on Tuesday, 26th of January next, (being County) to consult upon the propriety of taking steps to secure a Rail Road between those two points.

Let the PEOPLE look to their interests in this matter—No public sentiment is expressed. ALL have the right to feel every man who is disposed to give a helping hand to the property holder—every Farmer in the County, ATTEND!

EXCUSE! with the determination to ACT! Now is the time to strike in this enterprise!

MANY CITIZENS.

Jan. 13

APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Adams County will meet at their Office in Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th, 27th and 28th of February next, to hear and determine all Appeals in connection with the Assessments for 1850.

The Appeals for Hamilton, Liberty, Mount Pleasant, Conowing, Washington, Lattimore, and Mount Zion ships, will be held on Tuesday the 27th of February.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. AUGUSTINBAUGH, Clerk.

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J. AUGUSTINBAUGH, Clerk.

Jan. 13.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the support extended to me in the last canvass for the Sheriffalty, and encouraged by the re-appointment of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

DANIEL MUNNICH.

Lattimore township, Jan. 13.

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination, and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election—subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. If nominated and elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

PROTHONOTARY.

THE undersigned offers Adams County.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those indebted to him that he expects them to come without delay, and settle their bills. Should this notice be neglected, they may expect their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Jan. 6.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has always on hand at his Slaughterhouse, a supply of fresh VEAL and other Meat. Persons desiring it can be regularly supplied.

NICHOLAS CODORI.

Jan. 6.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

THIS new article, which furnishes so surprising a saving in the article of Coffee, is for sale, very pure and good, at the Store of THE JEW.

Jan. 6.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that a will has been granted this day to show cause why Letters Testamentary granted to HENRY BITTENCOURT, in the Estate of Ludwig Wilmayer, deceased, should not be vacated. Returnable on 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1851.

By the Clerk,
HUGH DENWIDDIE, Clerk.

Dec. 24, 1850.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me over one year, are hereby required to pay up immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. If all who owe me wood or other trade, will please take notice that I will not receive it, unless delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with, the Cash will be required.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber, intending to leave, offers for Rent the large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, 3 Dwelling attached, situate in BENDERSVILLE, Adams county, Pa. Any person wishing to enter into the Mercantile business, this property offers rare inducements, as the town of Bendersville is not surpassed, it is equalled, by any village in Pennsylvania, for business, health, society, &c.

Inquire of the undersigned who is now occupying it. Possession will be given on the 1st of April.

OLIVER P. HOUSE.

Jan. 6.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remain in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Jan. 1st, 1851.

Ashbaugh Jesse	Lockner John
Baugh Charles	Latshaw Peter
Bayer Anna M.	M
Bushman George	Mearns John
Bigham Andrew	Miller John
Bunnet Maria	McHenry John
Burber Hiram	McKnight Thomas
Balizer Daniel	McGraw A.
Baker Catherine	Mickley Peter
Bearner H. H.	Mason M.
Bittenger Jacob	Morgan John H.
C	Muster George
Cowmings Maria	N
Craig William	Nolen Thomas
D	Nottingham Jacob
Davis C. W.	O
Devoist Catherine	Ondiford Joseph
Devoist Elizabeth	Orr Perry J.
Devan Benjamin F.	P
E	Prather Alfred
Epley George	R
Epley George A.	Rhodes Samuel
Elbert John	Reis William
F	Reis William
Fleming W. F.	S
Frazier Thomas	Sa

the proper modes of rearing and training stock of all kinds, could not fail to act really on the great interest of the Common-wealth.

Should the National Government erect a Mineral Bureau, in conformity with the wishes of the President, the State institutions would be an efficient auxiliary in the collection of local information, and for the distribution at home, of knowledge amassed in that

Annexed is an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the present, with a statement of the actual receipts at the Treasury during the last year:

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Estimates</i>
for 1850.	\$16,374.58	\$15,000
1851.	18,673.75	20,000

cross only, any interference on the part of State authorities is unauthorized and without binding force.

If the Constitution implies a duty to be performed by both National and State Governments, vests each with power over the subject, the errors of that instrument failed to express in clear terms, in either clause, delegations of the power to the State. The fact that Congress required such powers to the State Legislatures, would authorize the passage of laws, and the enactment regulations, upon every delegated power of the National Government, without regard to the act or non action of Congress. The General Government is admitted to be one of ascertained power, but it ceases to be so the moment concurrent jurisdiction vests in State Sovereignties. In the practical workings of the system of concurrent jurisdiction much evil would arise. Thirty-one States might prescribe different rules of action, each meant to make effective National legislation, and the dangers resulting from conflicting enactments, and the consequent destruction of harmony, and order, could not fail to alarm the patriot. Whenever power over a subject matter is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the power has been exercised, the authority of the States has been judicially declined, as above stated, illegal and abolished. This is the role of law as well as that of common sense.

An opinion has been expressed by men of eminent legal learning and patriotism, in a legislation on the part of the States is expedient and in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. In this opinion I cannot concur. To admit the position would imply an inclusion on the part of the national government to exercise its powers and would prove destructive of the principle so zealously maintained by our republicans, that the National and State Governments are independent sovereignties, each acting within its proper constitutional sphere.

It is a sad misapprehension of the meaning of the foregoing words, was a profound my prejudice, Governor Sharkey, to sanction the act of the State, March, 1847.

It is a sad misapprehension on the subject of the extension of fugitive slaves being taken across a river, the National Government is the plain duty of the citizens to submit to the action of the National Government. To admit differently would be a rebellion to the Government.

If the word "claim" was intended to express an ascertained right of property to the person or fugitive vested in the claimant, then much of the difficulty surrounding the question is settled, as the mere demand for the person of the fugitive is his destiny by the terms of the Constitution. His extradition would be determined upon the ground of the right of the party of the claimant, and not on evidence of the identity or flight of the person claimed. It, however the term used in the Constitution, signifies a challenge of the property, belonging to the claimant, and withheld from him, and the enactments on the subject requiring proof of right to substantiate the claim, and the concurring decisions of the Supreme Court: affirm the meaning to the term, then the question arises how, and through whom, shall the claim be made, and by what evidence sustained?

In the adoption of the proper remedy to assuage the public indignation, citizens may differ as to the propriety to obtain and express that diversity of opinion must not be impaired. To surrender it, under violent threats and denunciations of a claimer, would be an abandonment of the deeply cherished privilege of liberty of thought and speech. When the enactments of the National Congress, fail to convince the people of their justice and propriety, it is their duty to seek the modification and amendment. The recently enacted fugitive slave law, while it remains a statute demands the support of all the citizens, and to denounce its writer's constitutions are worthless phrases. Citizens and the judiciary declare it otherwise, must be esteemed a constitutional enactment. Are its defects of such nature as to warrant the people in urging its amendment?

That part of the law which authorizes the creation of a new and irresponsible tribunal under the name of Commissioners, is liable to exception. Warning the inquiry whether the judicial power of the United States, can be vested anywhere but in regular organized courts, with the records of courts there are objections of serious import to the institution of this tribunal. It uniformly shows, that special tribunals clothed with extraordinary powers of arrest and imprisonment, have been established, have been tyrannical oppressions. In the early days of the Republic, when a reason of urgent State necessity can be invoked, powers of a high judicial nature over the liberty and property of an individual are to be vested by appointment of an inferior tribunal, in an irresponsible person, the security of the life, reputation, and liberty of the citizen in after times, when law political or social emergencies may arise, will depend on a most precarious tenure.

The courts of the United States, whose Judges have long enjoyed a clear title, and even when a Congress has been created, and the Government is struggling with the difficulties of the Union, should alone be clothed with these extraordinary powers. Riches then hazard the chances of their decisions, and the consequent irreparable injury to an individual results so far of danger to the peace and good order of society, the judicial power of the nation might wisely be extended. If the demand is expedient to deny a trial by jury, and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the hands of a single Judge, the trial of proof required should be reduced, and a full record of the entire proceedings taken, and the judiciary are liable to abuse, and should be retained, and the creation of a third person, for the same interest a want had reason, or better, if before the Judge should be associated with the powers of adjudication. These modifications of the law, while they could not interfere with the rights of the owner of the fugitive would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of citizens, and surely deserves to perform their constitutional duties.

One other matter, connected with our Federal Relations, claims our attention. It is the Union of the States, and the dangers which are supposed to threaten it in connection with the question of Slavery. Whether Slavery be the cause or pretext of infidelity to the Union, and to what precedent mischief exists, it is not my purpose to inquire. There was a local disloyalty long before Slavery became the immediate source of excitement, and there will be local disloyalty long after Slavery and the questions connected with it are finally adjusted. But as the cause what it may, it is in vain to deny that the Union of the States is lightly and irreverently talked of in certain quarters, and made the subject of heated discussions, such and unbecoming men. I cannot believe, however, that any serious design to disrupt and overthrow the Government exists, to any considerable extent, in any portion of the country. The American heart revolts at the idea.

What is the National Union? It is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the foundation of all law and order. It gives the special pledge of protection to the oppressed children of other lands, who coming from scenes of misery and discord, expect here peace, harmony and peaceful refuge. It literally is a beacon on the top of a mountain, and an ensign on a hill to the lovers of national liberty throughout the world. It was an emanation of the same pure spirit of commutative freedom, of justice, and of truth, which, conceived, controlled and consummated our Revolutionary struggle. It is the product work of disciplined intelligence and rational patriotism. It is hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders are the fathers of the Republic. It is sacred as the sole remaining memorial of the enlightened labors of the best minds of an era distinguished for its devotion to the cause of human rights, the elevation of man's social condition, the investigation of political evils, and of revolutionary action, against the dogmas and fanaticism of tyrannies and tyrants.

Dreadful Murder.

A letter to the North American from New Castle, Del., Jan. 1, 1851, gives the following particulars of a dreadful murder.

A fearful murder, attended with horrible circumstances, took place on Monday afternoon, near Middletown, in the person of Joseph Williams, an aged well-known citizen, who was found dead on the road side, his head crushed and mangled, manifestly by a club which lay by his side, his hands warm, and one of his hands in his pocket in a position indicating that he was taken by surprise, and stricken down while without fear of evil, to his home, within a mile of the scene of murder. The suspicion was immediately directed toward a negro man, who had been seen to follow Williams from a store where he had some purchases and exhibited some money, and this money in all not more than ten dollars. It appears, was the motive object and reward of the deed of blood. They were arrested, and, yesterday, committed to the jail of this town. Being placed in prison, one of them made a full confession of the robbery and murder, implicating his comrade as the perpetrator in the affair. According to the confession, the crime was one of liberally planned, executed, the comrade taking advantage of a piece of woods to get in a halcyon of Mr. Williams, and while he was thus suddenly, striking, he struck down the club with a club, putting the blows, and compelling the other negro, the comrade, to come up to do the same; after they killed Mr. W.'s pockets, and the plunder. Mr. Williams was aged seventy years of age.

Heart-Rendering Case.

During the tremendous storm on Monday afternoon, a poor woman, who about two miles from this city, on the other road, started for town for the purpose of buying a small bill of groceries. She effected no purchases, she left for the storm still raging most violently, continued her progress till within a few rods of her home and her little children, she became so embedded in a snow-drift that she froze to death. Her husband is a laborer connected with the Troy and Erie, went home about night fall, and found his wife lying half perished and for their mother's absence. She left a family of nine children. —*Albany Knickerbocker*.

Nature's Engineers.

Mr. Barton, in his late speech in the Senate in favor of the bill for the construction of a road from St. Louis to San Francisco, said:

There is a new idea becoming current—a new born idea—that nature is the source of science, bred in a school, can be taught. That is a mistake. There is no school of topographical engineers older than the schools and more unerring than the machines. They are the wild animals—the elk, deer, antelope, bears—which cross the forest, not by compass, but by instinct which leads them always the way, to the lowest passes in the mountains, the shallowest fords in the rivers, the best pastures in the forests, the best springs and the shortest practicable lines between remote points. They travel thousands of miles, have their annual migrations towards and forwards, and never miss the shortest route. These are the engineers to lay out a road in a new world, the Indian follows them, and hence the buffalo route was a war path. The white hunters follow the same trails in seeking their game, and after that the hunter becomes the wagon road of the man, and finally the macadamized road of the scientific man. It resolves itself into the same thing—into the same line of road; and thence the buffalo becomes the first and safest engineer. Thus it has been, in the countries which we inhabit—the history of which is so familiar—the present national road from Cumberland over the Alleghenies, was the military route of Gen. Braddock, which had been the old path of the wild animals. So are two roads from Western Virginia to Kentucky—one through the gap in the Cumberland mountains, the other down the valley of the Kenhawa. They were both the path of the Indians and the travelling of the buffalo, and their first occupants—the early hunters. Buffalo made the going from the salt springs on the Ohio to the rich pastures and salt springs of Kentucky; Indians followed them; white hunters afterwards—and that is the way Kentucky was discovered. In that a hundred years no nearer or better routes have been found; and science makes her improved road exactly where the buffalo's foot first marked the way, and the hunter's foot afterwards followed him.

Finally, the course of the State of Maryland is fully returned, except one or two Anne Arundel. Assuming the population of that county to be 22,000, the total population of Maryland is 201,000, of which 600 are slaves. The increase of slaves only about one thousand since 1840. The increase of the entire population since 1840 is 121,000. As the ratio of representation will be about 50,000, Maryland will not have an equal number of its representatives in Congress; that is, her representative numbers will be 255,000, wanting 14,000 of the number requisite to give six members.

The Teaching of History.—

Albion, in describing upon the latter part of the nations of Central Europe, says that the centuries of migration necessary to the want of stimulus, to the protection, to cultivate, the soil and to develop its natural wealth, thus solving the strongest agents of civilization, and causing to themselves and perpetually the comforts and luxuries for which they are constantly invading more industries, more prosperous and happy States. He concludes that no nation can be independent which is upon other nations, or upon a false basis for the necessities which it can for itself create. To attach a people to a soil, to make them happy and proud of it, is a permanent policy must assist them in developing that soil to the fullest extent, and reward and dignifying them in industry.

Galvanic Moral Marriage.—

The Hon. David S. Reid, the Governor elect of North Carolina, has signified the commencement of his official career by taking unto himself in the person of Miss Henrietta Little, of Wilmington. It was known previously that Governor Reid was a warm advocate of marriage.

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Dr. Christie's Galvanic Currents;
in the fact that they arrest and cure disease
by the application, in place of the usual mode
of treating and physicking the patient, full exhausted
and feeble limbs, and various infirmities,
by strength the whole system, equalize the circu-
lation of the blood, promote the secretion, and never dis-
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introduction in the United States, only three
times, more than

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were a large number of ladies, who are pecu-
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TIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
all hope of relief had been given up, and every
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to illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**,
the case of a person afflicted with that form
of disease, **NEURALGIA**, or any other chronic
of Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are
the best, and the patient is relieved, the nerves are
of the stomach, and **impassably** robust, but
I leave the patient in a lower state, and with

and facilities after the action thus excited has d. Now compare this with the effect resulting the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take magnetic field, and the action of the belt is to attract, and compress the belt around the body, the Magnetic Field as directed. In a short the immense perspiration will act on the point of the belt thereby causing a Galvanic action which will power on the negative and the back point on the positive and the galvanic action will cause a galvanic action throughout the body. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA ARE MANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE

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My reply is in substance:
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more recommended the HELL and KID to
who have been likewise suffering from Neph-
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I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
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